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Hence in 1831, the population had an excess of births over deaths, ... of. . . . . 25,993 individuals.
in 1832. . . . of. . . . . 40,591 . .
and in 1833. . of. . . . . 61,687 . .

June 15, 1835.

Lieut.-Colonel SYKES, F.R.S., Vice President, in the Chair.

John Corrie, Esq., F. R. S., of Woodville, near Birmingham; George Anthony Sharp, Esq., of Great Winchester-street; Joseph Fletcher, Esq., of Camden Town; John Blackburne, Esq., M. P., of the Middle Temple; and Sir George Philips, Baronet, of Weston House, Warwickshire, were elected Fellows of this Society.

The following papers were read :—

I. " On the Collection of Statistics," by Rawson William Rawson, Esq.

Mr. Rawson considered it of the greatest importance that the members in general should be informed how they could best promote the objects of the Society. Many gentlemen withheld valuable information from a fear that it was not such as the Society required—that it was too minute or incomplete—or that there were many others better qualified to afford it. He would, therefore, throw out a few suggestions for their guide and assistance.

Mr. Rawson compared statistics to a vast edifice, composed of many smaller parts, each requiring care in its preparation, and the arrangement of the whole demanding much sagacity and combination. In both, persons of different capacity were required for different purposes. The carpenter could not draw the model, nor the architect mould the brick: so the person who could not complete a scheme of statistics might be the best qualified to furnish the details. A daily familiarity with them might lead him to suppose that they were valueless; but they were like particles of gold, which, when collected and refined, furnish those precious ingots which become both the means and the emblem of wealth.

Mr. Rawson wishes to direct the attention of the society, at present, to British statistics. Much information already existed on this subject. Parliament had published much, and much was to be found in the works of individuals and societies. The first task was to discover the books in which authentic data were published, and it would be very useful if members would inform the Council or the Secretary of the names of such works.

The second task was that of extraction, in which every member was invited to assist. The small number, and still smaller leisure of the Council, with the absence of means to employ clerks and copyists, rendered the Society dependent upon the co-operation of its members. Sub-committees had been formed who would be most glad of the assistance of individual members, and notices were fixed in the rooms of the Society stating when they would meet.

In the collection of facts, the assistance of members became absolutely necessary. Some had the opportunity or inclination to collect one class, others a second—few or none could collect all. All members were, therefore, invited to transmit those with which they were familiar. Members connected with public institutions, hospitals, charities, corporate bodies, bodies administering the poor-laws, regulating markets, or employing a number of labourers, might also afford useful information.

The third task was that of verification, in which all members might assist. It then remained for the Council to digest and embody the information collected.

This paper concluded with an earnest invitation to all the members present to attend at least at one meeting of a Sub-committee, in order to learn how the objects of the Society might be best promoted; it being borne in mind that an attendance at one meeting would not oblige any gentleman to repeat his visit; and there was therefore, no ground for entertaining a fear of future inconvenience.

II. " On the Statistics of Epidemic Cholera, as it occurred in Great Britain between the 26th November 1831, and 31st December 1832." By Sir David Barry, M. D.

Sir David Barry who had been a member of the late Central Board of Health, derives his statistic facts,

1st. From the returns made to that Board by local Boards of Health, of which 1,200 were constituted by Orders in Council during the epidemic.

2nd. From the daily returns made by the Central Board to the Government, showing the numbers attacked, dead, remaining, &c., carried forward from day to day, in each of the infected districts.

3rd. From the general statistic returns (of which forms were given), called for by the Central Board from each infected district, to be made out at the close of the local epidemic, specifying the numbers and proportion to each other, and to the local population, of the attacked, dead, &c., relatively to age, sex and class, distinguishing those treated in hospitals, duration of local epidemic, &c.

4th. From the resumè drawn up by the Central Board itself at the close of its proceedings.

5th. From a map constructed by Sir William Pym, Superintendent-General of quarantine, showing at one view all the places in Great Britain which had been attacked by the disease, accompanied by a voluminous index, referring to the same, and specifying, with regard to each place, the date of first case, date of last case, number of days' duration—totals of cases, deaths, recoveries —proportion of deaths to cases—proportion of cases and deaths to local population.

The Central Board held its sittings at the council office, and experienced the most prompt and liberal support from the Government during the whole of its proceedings.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The first case of the disease officially acknowledged by the Central Board of Health, occurred in Sunderland, on the 23rd October 1831, in the person of a Keelman. The first local Board of Health constituted by order in council, was established in that town, on the 25th November of the same year.

After Sunderland had continued a whole month to be the only place in Great Britain known to be infected by the disease; two cases were reported from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, towards the end of November, and from that period may be dated the spread of the epidemic from place to place.

In the daily returns furnished by the Central Board, to the Government, made up from those sent in from day to day, by local boards, the cities, towns, and districts, named as infected, on the 15th of each month respectively, during the whole period of the epidemic, stand (in regard to the number of places returned) as follows: (*the metropolis not included*).

TABLE No. 1.

Dates.			Number of districts returned on each date, as actually suffering from the epidemic.	
1831....	November	.. 15	1	Place or district returned.
	December	.. ,,	5	Places .... ,, ... ,,
1832....	January	.. ,,	6	,, ,, ,,
	February	.. ,,	11	,, ,, ,,
	March	.. ,,	12	,, ,, ,,
	April	.. ,,	19	,, ,, ,,
	May	.. ,,	16	,, ,, ,,
	June	.. ,,	36	,, ,, ,,
	July	.. ,,	42	,, ,, ,,
	August	.. ,,	52	,, ,, ,,
	September	.. ,,	88	,, ,, ,,
	October	.. ,,	63	,, ,, ,,
	November	.. ,,	23	,, ,, ,,
	December	.. ,,	8	,, ,, ,,

The places declared *free* from the disease in the intervals between the dates are not comprehended in the above numbers.

TABLES

Nos. 2 and 3 together, exhibit the total number of attacks and deaths in each month, including the metropolis, from November 1831, to 31st December 1832.

Year.	Month.	Attacks.	Deaths.	
1831...	November	319	97	
	December	697	282	
1832...	January	2,149	614	
	February	2,462	708	
	March	3,188	1,519	
	April	2,708	1,401	
	May	1,700	748	
	June	3,579	1,363	
	July	12,162	4,816	
	August	23,851	8,875	
	September	15,616	5,479	
	October	9,278	4,080	
	November	2,166	802	
	December	328	140	
	Totals	80,203	30,924	

From the above it will be seen, that Cholera attained its acmè in this country in August.

2nd. That the attacks during the three hottest months, viz. July, August, and September, were nearly double the amount of those returned for the other eleven months ; and nearly two-thirds of all that had occurred during the whole epidemic.

3rd. That the deaths, during the three *hot* months, were more than three-fifths of the whole number of deaths.

4th. That the totals of the attacks and deaths, respectively, for the three coldest months, viz. November and December of 1831, and December of 1832, were considerably less in number than the attacks and deaths of any one of the other eleven months.

5th. That about three-eighths of those attacked by the disease perished.

ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTIC RETURNS.

Of the 1,200 local Boards of Health established by Orders in Council, only *forty-five* sent in general Statistic returns to the Central Board.—

These Returns comprehended a population of 840,662 individuals
Of whom were attacked .... 10,918, or one in 77.
.... died .... 4,152, or about two-fifths of the attacked.

Of the attacked were Children under ten years of age....	2,017
Male Adults	4,374
Female Ditto...	4,527
	10,918

DIED.

Children	799	
Male Adults	1,630	
Female Ditto	1,723	
		4,152

Treated in hospitals................	2,419
Do. in Patients' dwellings	8,499
Died in hospitals..................	1,137
Do. in Patients' dwellings	3,015
Total deaths......................	4,152

CLASSES ATTACKED AND DIED.

	Attacked.	Died.
Personal attendants on sick	150	58
Washerwomen................................	65	36
Medical men	30	6
Persons in easy circumstances	442	185

In the above 45 Statistic returns,* distinguishing the months in which the greatest number of attacks and deaths were repeated in their respective districts :—

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* In these returns are included Bristol, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Oxford, and Sheffield.

1832.	January	appears	4	times.
	February	,,	4	,,
	March	,,	3	,,
	April	,,	2	,,
	May	,,	2	,,
	June	,,	1	,,
	July	,,	5	,,
	August	,,	10	,,
	September	,,	8	,,
	October	,,	4	,,
	November	,,	1	,,
	December	,,	1	,,
			45	

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Some very important observations are given under this head, with " Reasons founded upon authentic facts in the history of Spasmodic Cholera, for establishing a specific code of sanitary restrictions for that disease, considered independently of plague, yellow fever, and other infectious maladies."

The result of a Statistic analysis of these facts enabled the Superintendent-General of quarantine to relieve commerce at home, from the ruinous embarrassments which a forty days' plague precaution would have inflicted upon merchandize, and persons coming from infected places : whilst a wide circulation of a paper bearing the above title, drawn up by the central Board of Health, induced other nations to imitate the enlightened example set by this country ; and thus to facilitate commercial intercourse, without compromising the security of the public health.

III. " Observations on the state of Education in England." By T. Vardon, Esq.

It appears from the education returns lately presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of the motion of the Earl of Kerry that the total number receiving daily education in *England* is about

1,200,000, while the number of children under 15 years of age cannot be computed at less than 4,000,000: deducting 500,000 as the number under two years of age, there remain 3,500,000 fit for instruction. From this number must again be taken those who receive their early education in the nursery, and the children of the rich, who are educated at home. Allowing 500,000 for these deductions, there remain 3,000,000 children, who should be receiving instruction in public schools; hence on the supposition that our numbers are correct, it would appear that the country does not afford means of education for more than one-half of those who are in a condition for receiving it.

The education returns include every college, boarding-school, grammar-school, endowed-school, preparatory-school, dame-school, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge, which establishments contain few or no students under 15 years of age. Many of the dame-schools afford instruction of so trivial a character, as hardly to deserve being counted in this enumeration; besides many persons above the age of 15 attend some schools, especially those belonging to the British and Foreign Society. These two deductions would again decrease the number, so that we can hardly reckon that more than 850,000 children are receiving efficient daily instruction.

The number of children returned as frequenting Sunday-schools, is 1,548,890; but these establishments, however useful in imparting religious instruction, cannot be considered as conferring education in the proper sense of the term; besides the majority of those attending Sunday-schools are included among those receiving daily instruction.

The number of schools and scholars has greatly increased since 1818, since which date 19,645 infant and daily schools, educating 671,243 scholars, have been established.

The whole number of schools and scholars is best shown by the following abstract of the tables:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.—POPULATION, 13,897,187.

	Schools.	Scholars.		MAINTENANCE.							
				By Endowment.		By Subscription.		By Payment.		By Sub. and Payment.	
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Infant	2,935	89,005									
Daily	35,986	1,187,942									
Infant and Daily	38,971	1,276,947	..	4,106	153,764	2,829	178,517	29,141	732,449	2,895	212,217
Sunday	16,828	1,548,890	..	571	39,533	15,244	1,423,377	101	5,718	912	80,262
	55,799	2,825,837	..	4,677	193,297	18,073	1,601,894	29,242	738,167	3,807	292,479

INCREASE SINCE 1818.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Infant and Daily	19,645	671,243
Sunday	11,285	1,123,397
	30,930	1,795,640

Lending Libraries.
2,464.

DISSENTERS' SCHOOLS.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Infant and Daily	925	51,822
Sunday	6,247	750,107
	7,172	801,929

Dissenters are included in the whole number, viz : no schools are called exclusively Dissenter who do not return themselves as such.

IV. "On the Receipts and Expenditure of Labourers' Families." By the Rev. Edward Stanley.

In looking over the annexed table, Mr. Stanley wishes to direct attention to those cases which are the highest in point of receipts, namely, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, where, it will be observed, with the exception of 3 and 6, an old soldier with a pension of 18*l.* per annum, and the other a bricklayer's labourer, with some additional sources of profit, that cows are kept, proving the importance of such an addition to their domestic comfort. In the next place it will be seen that in the greater part of the places recorded, the expenditure exceeds the income, which may be accounted for in various ways. In taking down the sources of income, the earnings, probably of over-hours, and sundry minor articles of home manufacture, such as clogging, straw-platting, knitting, &c., may have been unintentionally omitted by the parties, which, with the occasional relief from their more wealthy neighbours, may in some cases account for the excess. Again, as he has reason to believe that the weavers averaged generally their weekly earnings at a lower rate than they ought to have done, provided they had kept closely to work, it is not improbable that the pieces (or cuts, as they are termed) actually finished, (chiefly crop over weaving, now a very bad trade,) were more than those actually reported. But the chief cause, Mr. Stanley suspects, may be attributed to the time of year when the information was collected, viz. the winter months of 1829 and 1830, when, the days being short, and the sources of income at a minimum, no allowance was made for the extra earnings available in the longer days of summer; there was also at that period a dearth of demand for crop over weaving, some of the weavers not being able to procure above three warps a-month, whereas had the demand been at a fair average, they could have procured and finished off at the rate of from 1 to 1½ cuts a-week, or more, if there were no interruption: this was the case with the weaver, No. 4, whose wages ought to have been for himself and one of his daughters, who wove 18*s.* a-week instead of 9*s.*, which they happened to be at that time; the stone quarrier, too, No. 7, complained at that juncture of a deficiency of work.

It will be further observed that no allowance is made for beer.

In fact, Mr. Stanley states that as a regular item of household expenditure, it does not exist amongst the labouring classes in his own (Alderley, Congleton,) or in any other part of Cheshire, or the neighbouring agricultural rural counties—water, butter-milk, or what are called fleetings, being the usual beverage of the labourer and weaver. Hence the extreme increase of misery entailed upon the wife and children, when the husband frequents the beer-shop or ale-house, which doubly impoverish him,—first by the actual expenditure of money, and indirectly by loss of time.

The annexed tables were selected from a set of about sixty, chiefly collected by Mr. Stanley in his own or adjacent parishes in Cheshire, by filling up from the examination of individuals well known to him, certain printed forms which he had drawn up and circulated under the title of "Heads of Local Information." It would, he adds, be a matter of considerable interest and curiosity *to draw comparisons from similar documents collected in different counties, which might illustrate the different habits of life, and the different existing tastes for various consumable articles.*

Mr. Stanley is in possession of a few of such documents furnished by friends, but not sufficient for the purpose of forming positive conclusions. From four cases, however, drawn up with great care by an intelligent correspondent of Mr. Stanley, in Holyhead parish, in the isle of Anglesy, it appears, that the average expense per head per day for food only amounted to about 2*d.*; whereas in Cheshire, on reference to the Tables it will be found to average about 3*d.* In both cases the average is taken on whole families, including, of course, children of every age.

Receipts, Expenditure, and Consumption of various Articles, calculated on the average of 20 Families, amounting to 132 Pers

of Children of various ages, from sixteen years to a few months old.

	Receipts in Pounds Sterling.*	Expenditure in Pounds Sterling.	Number in Family.	Total per head per week, all expenses included.			Total per head per week for Food only.			Total per Year for Bacon.			Total per Year for Cheese.			Total per Year for Flour and Bread.			Total per Year for Potatoes.			Total per Year per Head, all expenses included.			Total per Year per Head, for Food only.			Av We Ex ses incl for Fa
	£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£
1 Weaver, (Cow)	75	31	5		2	5		1	7	1	14	8	0	0	0	10	10	8	3	9	4	6	4	6	4	1	6	0
2 Labourer, Agric. (Cow)	52	63	7		3	6		2	2	2	18	4	2	3	4	17	10	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	5	12	0	1
3 Do. do. (an old soldier, pension 18 per an.)	52	44	6		2	10		1	11	1	14	0	0	6	0	16	6	0	3	12	0	7	7	3	5	4	0	0
4 Weaver, (Cow)	48	63	9		2	8		2	0¼	1	10	4	0	0	0	27	19	0	7	16	0	6	19	5	5	5	0	1
5 Weaver, (Cow)	47	46	6		2	11½		2	2	0	15	0	0	3	0	17	0	0	7	10	0	7	13	0	5	13	5	0
6 Labourer, Bricklayer	47	48	8		2	4		1	10	0	0	0	3	11	6	18	7	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	4	12	0	0
7 Stone-quarrier	44	57	8		2	9		2	0	1	10	4	0	0	0	23	10	2	7	16	0	7	2	9	5	5	8	1
8 Labourer, Agric.	43	38	7		2	1		1	6	0	0	0	0	13	0	14	6	0	7	16	0	5	8	6	4	0	0	0
9 Labourer	40	53	7		2	11		2	1	1	19	0	3	18	0	19	10	0	3	18	0	7	12	0	5	7	0	1
10 Do. Agric.	38	41	5		3	2		2	2	0	13	0	0	5	0	14	6	0	3	12	0	8	4	0	3	2	0	0
11 Labourer	38	37	5		2	4		1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	7	16	0	6	2	3	4	4	0	0
12 Weaver	35	35	8		1	9		1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	13	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	6	2	12	0	0
13 Weaver	32	40	5		3	1		2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	3	18	0	8	0	0	5	8	0	0
14 Labourer, Tan-yard	30	32	6		2	4		1	5½	1	6	0	0	0	0	10	12	4	3	0	0	6	3	0	3	15	0	0
15 Stone-quarrier	29	39	6		2	6		1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	4	7	16	0	6	8	8	4	2	8	0
16 Labourer, Agric.	29	33	5		2	6		1	7½	2	12	0	0	6	0	8	13	8	2	0	0	6	12	2	4	5	2	0
17 Do. do	29	30	5		2	4		1	6	1	6	0	0	10	10	8	15	6	2	12	0	6	0	7	3	17	0	0
18 Weaver	28	41	8		1	11½		1	5½	1	10	4	0	0	0	16	0	8	7	16	0	5	2	0	3	16	0	0
19 Miller's Labourer	25	31	8		2	0		1	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	11	10	0	5	0	0	5	2	6	3	7	0	0
20 Weaver	22	54	8		2	6		1	5	1	10	4	0	0	0	16	0	8	7	16	0	6	7	5	3	13	0	1
	783	856	132	2	10	11	1	14	6¾	22	5	4	12	10	2	303	2	0	107	11	4	131	17	6	87	2	5	16

* In the average Receipts are added the Profits arising from Potatoes grown with Farmers, which, in fact, cost but a trifle; but Mr.
the Expenditure column, as if they had been purchased. He has also added or deducted fractional shillings and pence, so as to place the

The above calculations were made in the latter part of 1829 and early part of 1830, when wheat was about one-third higher in price t
and in 1835, 7*s*. per 75 lb.

Articles, calculated on the average of 20 Families, amounting to 132 Persons, of whom 40 were Adults, the remainder consisting of Children of various ages, from sixteen years to a few months old.

Total per head per week for Food only.			Total per Year for Bacon.			Total per Year for Cheese.			Total per Year for Flour and Bread.			Total per Year for Potatoes.			Total per Year per Head, all expenses included.			Total per Year per Head, for Food only.			Average Weekly Expenses all included for whole Family.			Average Weekly Expenses for Food only for whole Family.			Weight in Pounds per Week for Potatoes. For All.	each.	Weight in Pounds per Week for Flour and Meal. For All.	each.	Potatoes Weight for each per day.	Flour & Meal Weight for each per day.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
	1	7	1	14	8	0	0	0	10	10	8	3	9	4	6	4	6	4	1	6	0	12	1	0	7	11	120	15	41	5	2 1-7	1-10
	2	2	2	18	4	2	3	4	17	10	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	5	12	0	1	4	6	0	15	2	80	11½	41	6	1 3-4	3-5
	1	11	1	14	0	0	6	0	16	6	0	3	12	0	7	7	3	5	4	0	0	17	0	0	11	6	60	10	35	6	1 1-2	7-8
	2	0¼	1	10	4	0	0	0	27	19	0	7	16	0	6	19	5	5	5	0	1	4	0	0	18	2	120	13¾	65	7¼	2	1
	2	2	0	15	0	0	3	0	17	0	0	7	10	0	7	13	0	5	13	5	0	17	9	0	13	0	120	20	36	6	2 7-8	7-8
	1	10	0	0	0	3	11	6	18	7	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	4	12	0	0	18	8	0	14	8	84	10	40	5	1 1-2	7-10
	2	0	1	10	4	0	0	0	23	10	2	7	16	0	7	2	9	5	5	8	1	2	0	0	16	0	120	15	50	6	2 1-7	7-8
	1	6	0	0	0	0	13	0	14	6	0	7	16	0	5	8	6	4	0	0	0	14	7	0	10	6	120	17	33	4½	2 1-2	5-8
	2	1	1	19	0	3	18	0	19	10	0	3	18	0	7	12	0	5	7	0	1	0	5	0	14	7	60	8½	45	6½	1 1-4	1
	2	2	0	13	0	0	5	0	14	6	0	3	12	0	8	4	0	3	2	0	0	15	10	0	10	10	54	11	36	7	1 3-5	1
	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	7	16	0	6	2	3	4	4	0	0	11	8	0	8	4	120	20	30	5	2 7-8	7-10
	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	13	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	6	2	12	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	55	7	30	4½	1	5-8
	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	3	18	0	8	0	0	5	8	0	0	15	5	0	10	5	60	12	34	7	1 3-4	1
	1	5½	1	6	0	0	0	0	10	12	4	3	0	0	6	3	0	3	15	0	0	14	0	0	8	9	60	10	26	4¼	1 1-2	5-8
	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	4	7	16	0	6	8	8	4	2	8	0	15	0	0	9	6	120	12	25	4	1 3-4	3-5
	1	7½	2	12	0	0	6	0	8	13	8	2	0	0	6	12	2	4	5	2	0	12	6	0	8	2¾	30	6	20	4	7-8	3-5
	1	6	1	6	0	0	10	10	8	15	6	2	12	0	6	0	7	3	17	0	0	11	8	0	7	6	80	16	20	4	2 1-4	3-5
	1	5½	1	10	4	0	0	0	16	0	8	7	16	0	5	2	0	3	16	0	0	15	8	0	11	8	120	15	35	4½	2 1-7	5-8
	1	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	11	10	0	5	0	0	5	2	6	3	7	0	0	16	0	0	10	8	80	10	30	4	1 1-2	3-5
	1	5	1	10	4	0	0	0	16	0	8	7	16	0	6	7	5	3	13	0	1	0	0	0	11	4	40	8	27	5½	1 1-7	3-4
	14	6¾	22	5	4	12	10	2	303	2	0	107	11	4	131	17	6	87	2	5	16	12	9	11	6	6¾	1699	247¾	699	106		

om Potatoes grown with Farmers, which, in fact, cost but a trifle; but Mr. Stanley has retained the price also of these Potatoes in

He has also added or deducted fractional shillings and pence, so as to place the amounts in these two columns in even money of pounds.

829 and early part of 1830, when wheat was about one-third higher in price than in 1835.—Wheat valued in 1830, 9*s.* 6*d.* per 75 lb.,

V. " On the Statistics of Surgery." By Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F. R. S.

The observations contained in this paper are addressed by the author to his medical brethren, in the hope that they may be induced, from the department of statistics included under the above title having hitherto so little occupied the attention of the faculty, to communicate such results of their experience as may not only prove useful to the cause of science, but aid in ameliorating the condition of man under those evils which it is the object of surgery to alleviate and remove.

Assuming that statistical reasoning, considered apart from the discovery of principles, is essentially a process of generalization, or of finding by comparison the likenesses in different things, and that the most convenient mode of noting the results is by tabulating them under heads which serve as the terms of comparison, the author holds out the expectation that the science and practical knowledge of surgeons will afford us information, especially in those causes and conditions of our bodily inflictions, which in being known, point out the mode of their prevention, and will no less aid us in determining the value of surgical treatment itself.

In accordance with this view, he suggests the following heads of inquiry as promising at least fruitful and interesting results :—
1. Those causes which may be attributed to outward circumstances over which the persons subjected to them have no control, or from which, consistently with their condition and station, they have no power of withdrawing themselves ; but causes which for the most part might be obviated by a more enlightened medical jurisprudence, a more efficient system of medical police, or by the exertion of social charity. The effects of such causes are instanced by the author in rickets and scrophula ; and he observes that when the various forms of the latter disease are considered, it will be found to include a very large portion of those disorders which incapacitate from useful labour, or even destroy no inconsiderable number of the poorer inhabitants of cities and large towns. And yet these lamentable effects may, in most instances, be traced to the want of ventilation, to the insufficient and unwholesome food, to

the damp, crazy, and filthy abodes, and to the many wants which poverty engenders, and which wealth might remove.

It is worthy of notice, likewise, that the evils of the disease are not confined to the individual on whom the causes have operated in producing it, but that the whole constitution having been modified and changed, the predisposition to similar forms of disease is transmitted from parent to child, and that the generation becomes cursed by the contamination of the source. The awful mystery in nature here adduced, so important in its results and consequences to the well-being of society, is considered by the author to present itself as an interesting problem for statistical investigation, amongst those causes over which, although the persons subjected to them have no control, it is possible that remedial measures may be devised to exert a wholesome and restraining influence, when the extent of the evil and its causes shall have been ascertained. The author expresses himself unwilling to conclude his observations on this head without adverting to the desirableness of collecting information on the statistics of *physical education*, and drawing attention especially to the subject of *deformities*, whether congenital or acquired, in reference to the methods of preventing or removing them by means of dancing, gymnastics, and by the various means of systematic exertion, which are calculated to give strength and beauty to the human body.

Under the second head of inquiry, Mr. Green comprises those causes which originate in the weakness and pravity of the moral will, which arise from want of self-government, and are the offspring of appetite, passion, vice and crime. He points out the assistance, which, in these cases, the medical practitioner may be the means of rendering to the moralist by displaying the deformity of vice, and holding out the warning examples of immorality; and he strongly urges the necessity of it being ever recollected that the records of a hospital contain *moral* as well as medical facts, and would furnish most instructive data to the moralist, the legislator and the philanthropist!

A third head of inquiry is suggested in respect of those causes which are inseparably connected with the arts of life, and with various occupations and employments that expose the persons engaged in them to the danger of loosing life or limb, to ruptures, aneurisms, and accidents of all kinds; and it is considered as admitting scarcely of a doubt, that if the results of an investigation tracing the comparative sources of danger, and the comparative longevity of man in different occupations, were shown to arise from invariable causes, many of which admit of removal, various measures would, as a consequence, present themselves for the prevention of human suffering.

A fourth head of inquiry might lead us to the determination of the value of surgical treatment in respect of the results of operations (ex. gr. of the difference of lithotrity and lithotomy) of the comparative advantages of the different methods of treating fractures, burns, and the like, and would furnish us with grounds for forming an estimate of the progress of surgery.

The author apprehends that it will be evident, from the foregoing observations, that considering the means of information which surgeons possess, the results of their experience generalised accurately and stated numerically, would offer a collection of materials, which would be of the utmost value, as well to the profession itself, as to those who aim at the improvement of social man. He is, however, of opinion, that in the present stage of the investigation, at least, satisfactory results can scarcely be obtained except from public institutions, as most capable of affording the means of enlarged observation and comparison, and in which the circumstances can be most precisely ascertained under which the observations are made. With this view he suggests that accurate records should be kept, and digested reports drawn up at certain periods, in all the hospitals and infirmaries throughout the British empire. He furnishes at the same time a variety of data, without which the reports so drawn up would scarcely be precise, or offer the means of accurate comparison.

By the obliging assistance of Mr. Nash, Steward of St. Thomas's hospital, the Author is enabled to offer a Report of that Institution, framed according to, and forming an illustration of, the scheme before recommended.

The information it contains, although not quite so complete as might have been wished, is the best that the circumstances permit.

The following are the heads :—

1. Locality.—2. Number of Patients :—

Medical	174
Surgical	285
Total	459

3. Number of Patients treated :—

Under cure on 31st December 1833	402
Admitted during the year 1834	3,141
Total	3,543

Out-Patients during 1834 upwards of 26,632.

In-Patients	Died	237
	Discharged	2,904
	Total	3,141

4. Mode of admission.—5. Diet.—6. Ventilation.—7. Number of accidents.—In the year 1833,

Fractured Bones	148
Other Accidents	411
Total	559

8. Number of Operations for the years 1831-4.

Total	155
Average	38¾

9. Cleanliness.

In accordance, then, with the plan above recommended, the Author suggests to his medical brethren that Reports, not embracing a less period than a year, be drawn up for the use of the Statistical Society, illustrative of the heads of inquiry mentioned in the previous part of his paper; and he furnishes a variety of Tables calculated to present a synoptic view of the facts, and offer the facility of ascertaining the results of any series of observations, conducted under any of the heads of inquiry selected for the inquiry.

He has also, with the aid of his young friends, tabulated the surgical cases that have occurred at St. Thomas's hospital during the period of a twelvemonth, according to the plan he intends to be pursued.

The cases of accidental injuries, of which a record has been preserved in the hospital, are stated under the following heads:—

Fractures	95
Dislocations	8
Wounds	19
Contusions and similar injuries	18
Concussion of the Brain	4
Ditto of the Spinal Chord	2
Burns	11
Scalds	4
Retention of Urine	4
Hernia	4
Total	169

Of this number there were 10 sailors, 9 labourers, 8 drivers or persons attendant on horses and carriages, and one soldier. The causes influencing these casualties, are likewise stated. The results of the cases were that of the 169 patients, 7 were relieved, 19 died, and 143 left the hospital cured.

Lastly, in collecting Statistical information, the Author would direct the attention of the profession to its value in determining the results of surgical treatment, and he would propose, especially, injuries with regard to operations, in order to obtain data for forming an accurate judgment on the danger of operations, the comparative merits of different modes of operating, and the efficacy of operations in removing the maladies for which they were undertaken. Thus he would direct inquiries to the number of operations, their kinds, the mode of operating adopted, the result of the operation itself, and to the final cure of the patient, or to the extent of relief where an operation has been adopted.